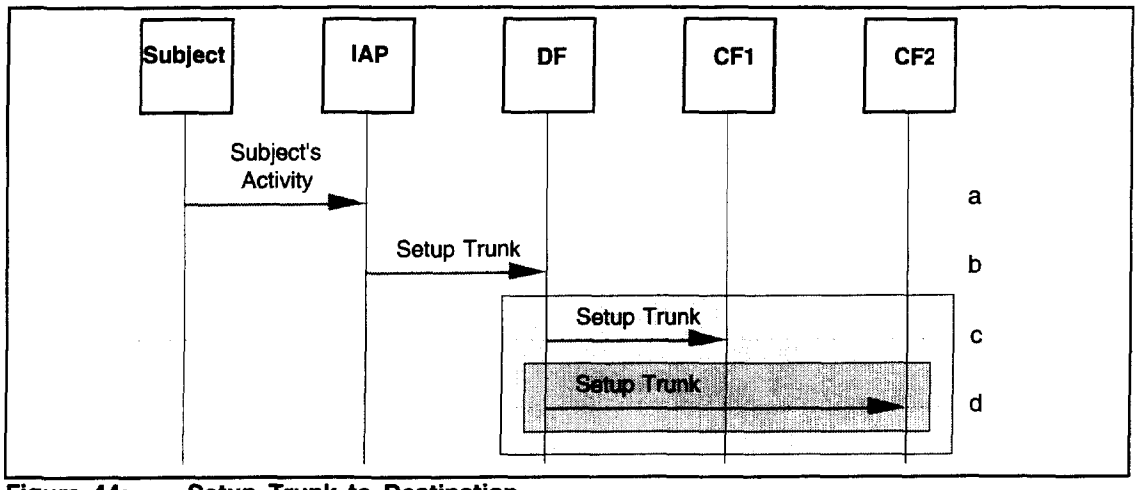


Figure 44: Setup Trunk to Destination

agreed upon between the TSP and LEA) or by refusing the connection directly.

The acceptance or refusal is communicated in the same manner as trunked connections (see B.3.3).

B.4.4 CCC Continuity Verification

Circuit continuity should be verified upon call setup since the connection between the source and the destination is unknown without this test.

CCC continuity verification is done in the same manner as trunked connections (see B.3.4).

B.4.5 Associate Intercept Subject and Call Identity to the CCC

The intercept subject is associated with a static directory number for the life of the intercept. The CCOpen message associates a particular call with the static directory number.

The CCOpen message is communicated in the same manner as dedicated connections (see B.2.5).

B.4.6 Call Content Transfer

The TSP duplicates the intercepted call content and delivers it to the selected Collection Functions over the CCCs identified in the CCOpen message associated with the intercepted communications as shownFigure 40 (see B.3.6).

B.4.7 Early CCC Release by the Destination.

CCCs may be released early by the destination in the same manner as trunked connections (see B.3.7).

Releasing the CCC frees the static directory number for subsequent intercepts.

If the destination is not provisioned for early release, the delivery of call content to the destination may be re-established by the source after an unintended early release.

B.4.8 Disassociate CCC

The CCClose message disassociates the intercept subject and a particular call with the static directory number.

The CCClose message is used in the same manner as dedicated connections (see B.2.8).

B.4.9 Normal CCC Release by the Source

CCCs are released normally by the source in the same manner as trunked connections (see B.3.9).

Releasing the CCC frees the static directory number for subsequent intercepts.

B.5 Packet Data CCC Delivery

Packet data delivery uses one or more packet-switched connections to convey the call content for a particular intercept subject as shown Figure 45. Either connection-oriented or connectionless packet data services may be used. Each intercept subject is assigned one or more data network addresses with one number assigned for each CCC that may be delivered. The intercept subject is identified by its association with the data network address. The call content is separately identified with the PDU Type parameter of the CCOpen message.

Only one communication may be delivered to a given data network address at a time. A unique address shall be used. This ensures that the communication may be associated by using only the data network address for identification. One data network address must be assigned for each of the number of communications expected from each enabled IAP or Delivery Function.

Channels used for packet data CCC delivery are assumed to have the following characteristics:

a. The relationship between the intercept subject, a particular IAP and the CCC is uniquely identified by the data network address.

b. A particular physical channel may be shared by several intercept subjects.

c. One or more channels may deliver the call content of any particular intercept subject. The maximum number of channels may be specified for a given intercept subject for each IAP and destination.

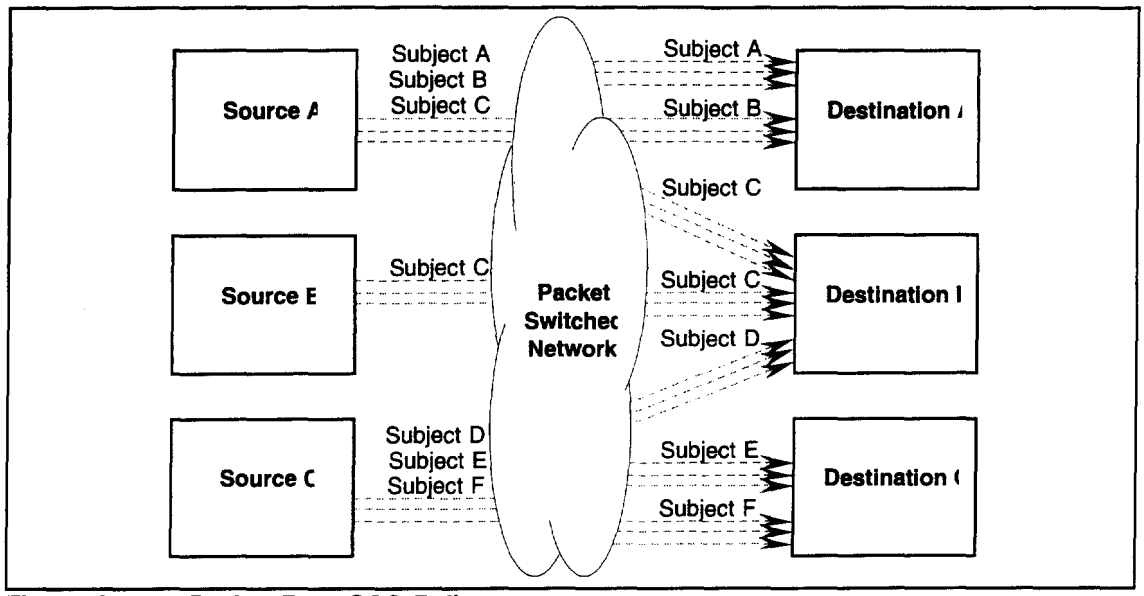


Figure 45: Packet Data CCC Delivery

d. Capacity for the CCCs may be reserved in each functional entity for each intercept subject.

e. Capacity for the CCCs may or may not be reserved in the network to reduce network blockage.

f. The number of channels to each Collection Function need not be equal.

B.5.1 Obtain Network Address of Destination

Select a data network address based on the intercept subject identity and destination.

B.5.2 Setup CCC to Destination

If necessary, setup a connection-oriented data call to the destination (e.g., an X.25 SETUP).

B.5.3 Destination Acceptance or Refusal of a CCC

The CCC is accepted by answering the delivered connection-oriented data call. The CCC may be refused by not answering the delivered call within a period of time (mutually agreed upon between the TSP and LEA) or by refusing the connection directly.

Connectionless CCC delivery channels cannot be refused.

B.5.4 CCC Continuity Verification

Data circuit continuity may be verified using normal link or end-to-end acknowledgments appropriate to the selected packet data service.

B.5.5 Associate Intercept Subject and Call Identity to the CCC

The intercept subject is associated with a network data address for the life of the intercept. The CCOpen message associates a particular call with the data network address in the same manner as dedicated connections.

The CCOpen message is communicated in the same manner as dedicated connections (see B.2.5).

B.5.6 Call Content Transfer

Call content is transferred using the data transfer appropriate to the selected packet data service.

B.5.7 Early CCC Release by the Destination

Connection-oriented CCCs may be released early by the destination.

Releasing the CCC frees the data network address for subsequent intercepts.

Connectionless CCCs are not released.

If the destination is not provisioned for early release, the delivery of call content to the destination may be re-established by the source after an unintended early release.

B.5.8 Disassociate CCC

The CCClose message disassociates the intercept subject and a particular call with the data network address.

The CCClose message is used in the same manner as dedicated connections (see B.2.8).

B.5.9 Normal CCC Release by the Source

A connection-oriented channel is released normally by the source.

Connectionless CCCs are not released.

Releasing the CCC frees the data network address for subsequent intercepts.

B.6 Delivery Bearer Service

Circuit-mode call content may be delivered with analog or digital circuits (DS-0 or ISDN B-channels) when voice (speech) or audio bearer services are delivered. Circuit-mode digital data bearer services require digital circuits.

Packet-mode communications may be delivered using circuit-mode CCCs, packet-mode CCCs, or a CDC (for certain packets).

B.7 Separated Content Delivery

The transmit and receive paths of the call content are kept separated. This type of delivery is appropriate for digital bearer services and some voice (speech) or audio services that take advantage of end-to-end separated communications. It may also be used to avoid the introduction of distortion in the delivery of the call content.

Call-identifying information is delivered over a separate data channel as shown in Figure 46.

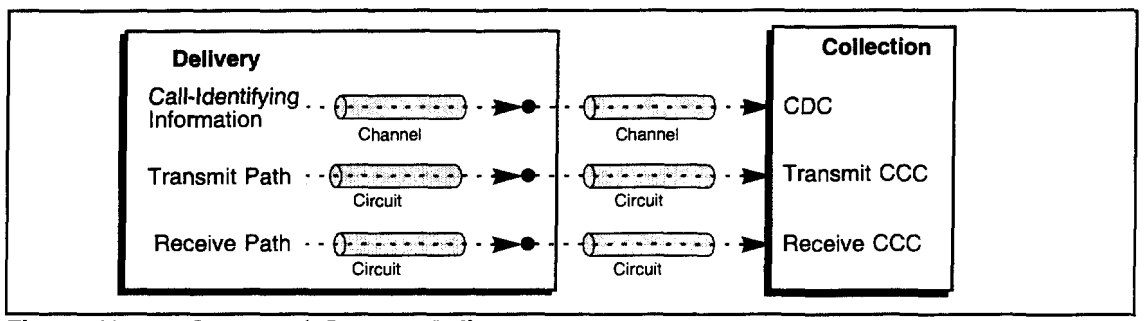


Figure 46: Separated Content Delivery

B.8 Combined Content Delivery

The transmit and receive paths of the call content is combined and delivered over a single circuit for the communications of an intercept subject. This type of delivery is appropriate for voice (speech) and audio bearer service communications, especially when one of the parties is on a two-wire loop start line. Since the bridging device may cause signal distortion, this type of delivery may not be appropriate for digital bearer services.

Call-identifying information is delivered over a separate data channel as shown in Figure 47.

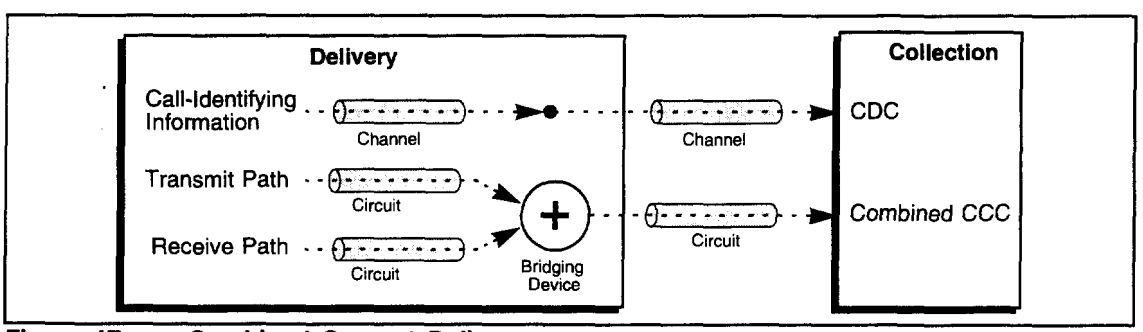


Figure 47: Combined Content Delivery

B.9 Delivery of Signaling for the Intercepted Call

Switched circuits may use any signaling method including the following:

- MF signaling (to access switching networks or to convey the directory number to the Collection Function upon network egress),
- ISUP signaling,
- ISDN signaling, or
- metallic signaling methods (e.g., analog loop signaling).

B.10 Call Content Delivery Delay

Call content may be delayed in some situations so that a channel can be setup and switched through a network and not lose any important call content (i.e., any call content after answer and before release).

The strategies for managing switched circuits is beyond the scope of this Standard. It is the responsibility of the Access or Delivery Function to ensure that a CCC is available or connected to the downstream Delivery or Collection Function for the timely delivery of the call content. Such strategies may include, but not be limited to, the following (in no particular order):

- delayed or
- anticipatory.

Delayed sets up a CCC delivery circuit connection to the downstream function upon demand. The call content is delayed by any time difference in the availability of call content and the acceptance by the downstream function(s).

Anticipatory sets up a circuit connection to the downstream function in anticipation of call content availability. Call content should not be lost or delayed. One or more circuits are set up when the intercept is provisioned. As circuits are used, additional circuit connections may be set up in anticipation of additional demand. The additional circuit connections may be dropped as the additional demand ceases.

B.11 Call Content Distribution

Call content may be distributed to more than one Collection Function as shown in Figure 48. The call content must be screened to ensure that only authorized content is delivered. The characteristics of each delivery may be different for each destination Collection Function.

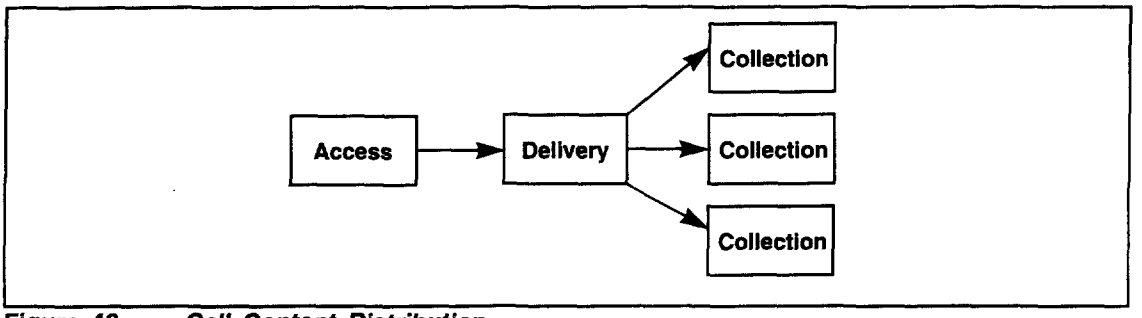


Figure 48: Call Content Distribution

Call content may be delivered through an intervening Delivery Function, called a Pivoted Delivery Function, to allow a TSP to centralize its screening and distribution of intercepted information as shown in Figure 49.

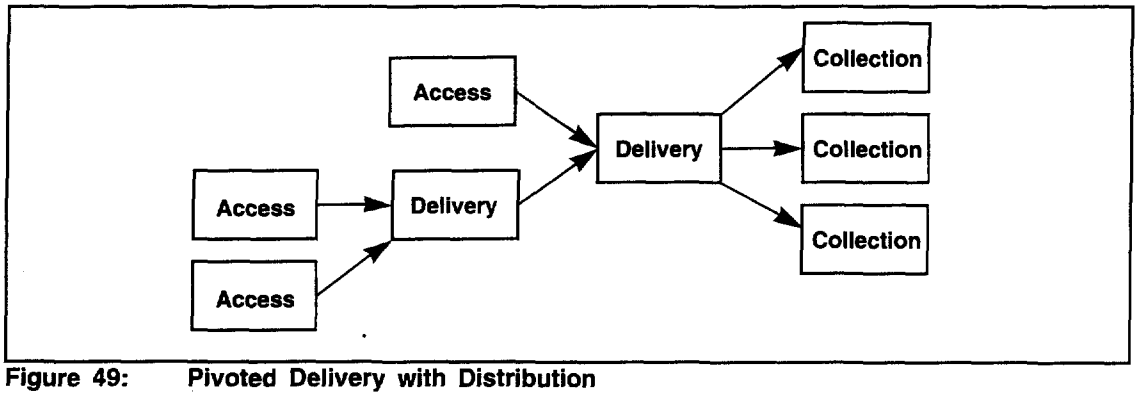


Figure 49: Pivoted Delivery with Distribution

B.12 DTMF C-Tone Signaling Procedures

Some call events described in Stage 1 and Stage 2 can be signaled using tones. This method has been used for electronic surveillance circuits for years.

Tone signaling allows Plain Old Telephone Service (POTS) switchhook signaling of the intercepted communication to be sent over a CCC and yet allow the CCC to use its Direct Current (DC) loop signaling to communicate its switchhook signaling. While the intercept subject's telephone instrument is on-hook, a DTMF C-tone is sent. This allows for simple signaling for origination attempts, call controls (DTMF or decadic bursts for digits and switchhook flashes), answer, disconnect and release. The signals are differentiated by timing in the same manner as traditional DC signaling, that is:

a. C-tone off is off-hook or a seizure.

b. 10 ms C-tone on followed by 10 ms C-tone off (±10%) is a decadic dial pulse.

c. 100 ms C-tone off separates the individual decadic digits. A digit consists of 1 to 10 pulses (with 10 pulses representing the digit 0).

d. DTMF digits (0-9, * and #) are sent normally.

e. 200 to 1500 ms C-tone on followed by C-tone off is a switchhook flash.

f. 2000 ms C-tone on is a disconnect or on-hook.

Figure 50 shows the frequency pairs used for each DTMF digit.

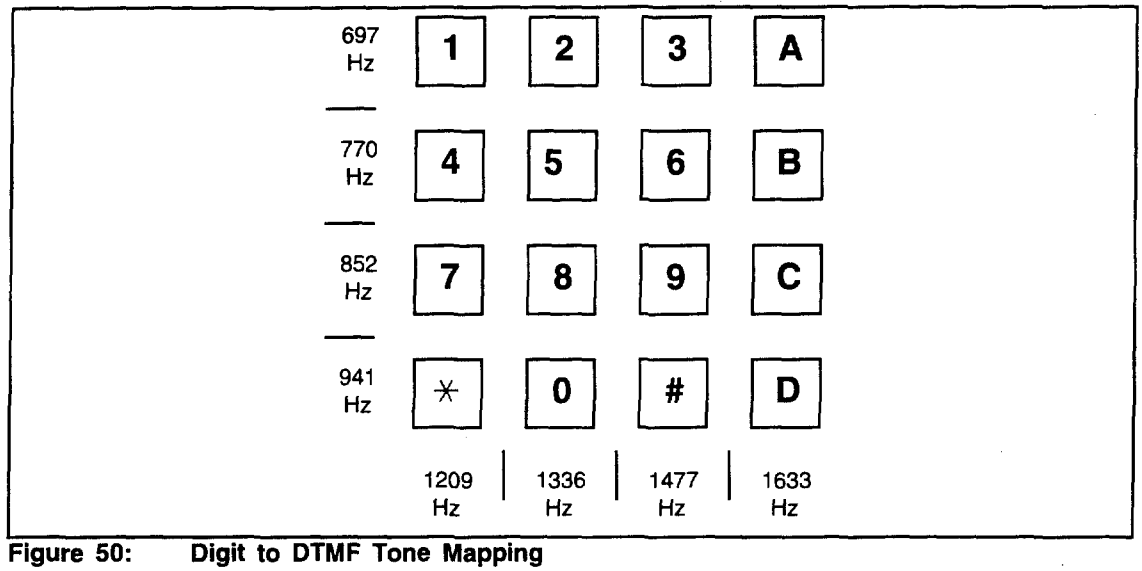


Figure 50: Digit to DTMF Tone Mapping

Figure 51 shows an example of normal DC and DTMF signaling converted to DTMF C-tone signaling.

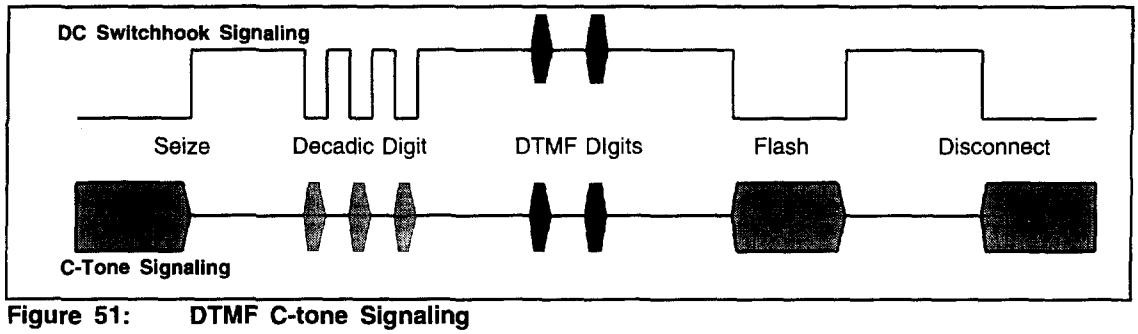


Figure 51: DTMF C-tone Signaling

Out-of-band signaling conveys additional information and must be used for modern telephone services, such as ISDN and wireless.

Annex C CDC Delivery Methods

This Annex is informative and is not considered part of this Standard.

This Annex describes the CDC delivery services as a set of mechanisms, characteristics, and options that may be considered when selecting a delivery method.

CDCs may be delivered using one of the following delivery methods:

a. Dedicated data circuit, or

b. Dedicated data link.

Normally call-identifying information is sent as the events occur. Call-identifying information may be delayed to be synchronized with delayed call content.

The CDCs should be flexible to allow for different LEA requirements.

C.1 Dedicated Data Circuit CDC Delivery

Call data is delivered over a data circuit that is dedicated to a particular intercept subject as shown in Figure 52.

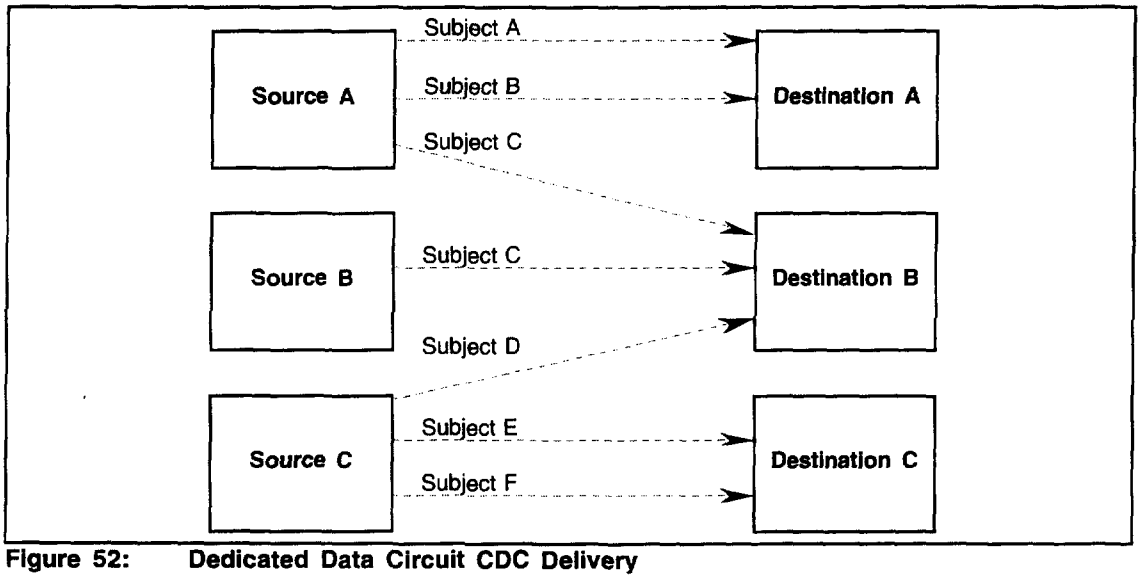


Figure 52: Dedicated Data Circuit CDC Delivery

C.2 Dedicated Data Link CDC Delivery

Call data is delivered over a data circuit that is dedicated to a particular destination, but is shared with the intercept subjects monitored by the destination as shown inFigure 53.

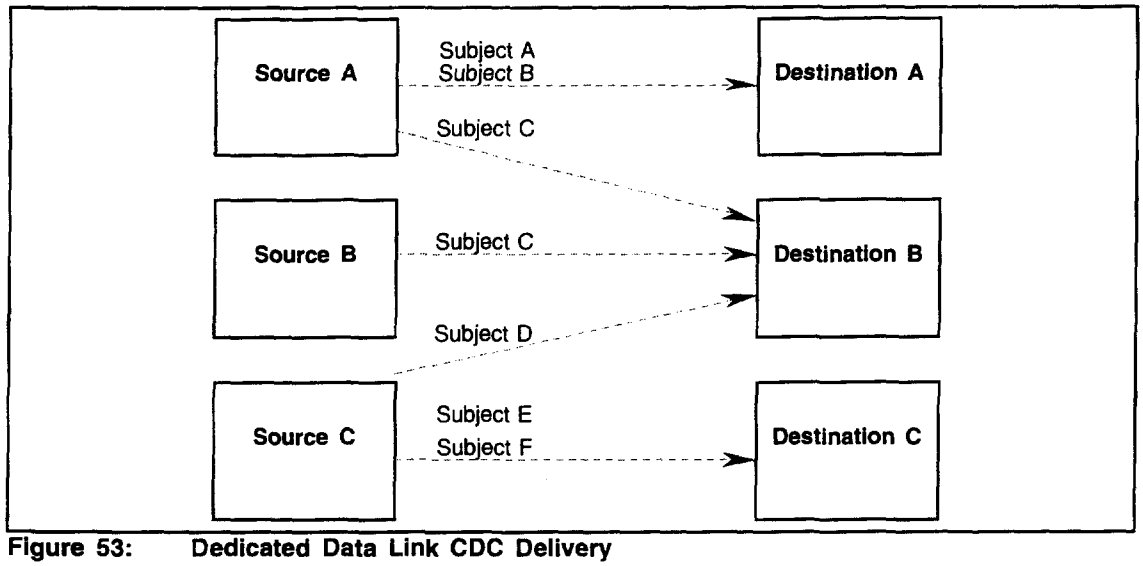


Figure 53: Dedicated Data Link CDC Delivery

C.3 Call Data Distribution

Call data may be distributed to more than one Collection Function. The information delivered to each Collection Function must be duplicated and screened to ensure that only authorized information is delivered.

The delivery options may be different for each path between a Delivery and a Collection Function.

Annex D Information Access Scenarios

This Annex is informative and is not considered part of this Standard.

Several basic circuit-mode call scenarios are described in this section. The intent of this section is to provide representative examples of reported events over a CDC and changes in connections for the CCC. This section is not an exhaustive set of examples. Each specific scenario applies to a particular service and configuration, but should be considered to be applicable to other similar services and configurations. TSPs may provide access using configurations and accesses not shown and systems are not obligated to implement particular services or accesses in the way illustrated. There may also be implementation differences providing different numbers of Call Identities per scenarios. The scenarios assume that there is one Call Identifier used for each CCC.

The *Step* column provides a reference number for a scenario step.

The *Action* column describes a particular action by the intercept subject or by another party.

The *Reported Event* column describes the event messages sent over the CDC. The Interface Access Point (IAP) is depicted as "XXXIAP>." Following the IAP is the party/channel involved in the event and then the event.

These scenarios show the CCOpen occurring at the earliest opportunity. The CCOpen is required before the call is answered. The CCOpen and CCClose may not occur at all in scenarios where the call is not answered. The CCOpen may be delayed until answer, such as step 5 in D.4 and step 3 in D.6.

In scenarios involving multiple systems, the IAPs for a system are subscripted to indicate a particular system. If all of the indicated intercepts are not activated, some information loss is possible. If all of the indicated intercepts are activated, some information may be duplicated.

The *Connection Diagram* column depicts the connections at the end of a particular action.

Figure 54 depicts the connection diagram convention used in this Standard to describe a switch connection for a single intercept call of a switching system.

The switch symbol represents a system which has been presented the electronic surveillance court order.

The switch control symbol represents that part of the system that detects and processes any applicable signaling information.

The CCCs may use any content delivery service using one or more circuits (see Annex B).

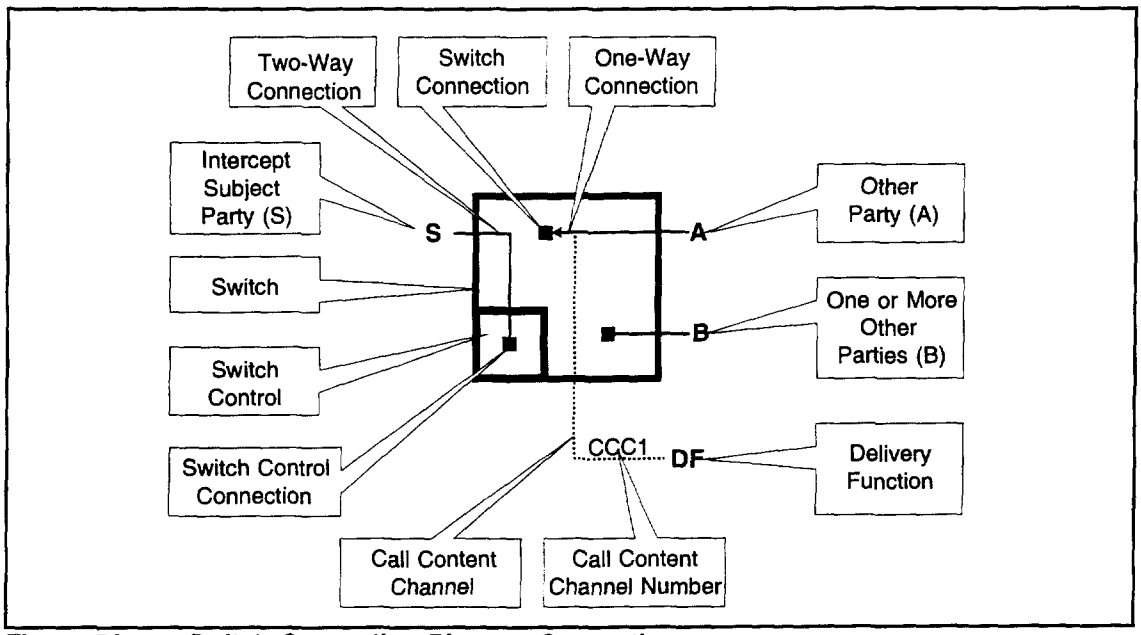


Figure 54: Switch Connection Diagram Conventions

Call and telecommunication services are built from one or more of the following simple switch connections as shown in Table 12. Actual accesses may be accomplished with one or more of these simple switch connections.

Table 12: Simple Switch Connections (Sheet 1 of 3)

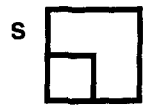
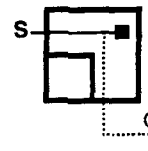
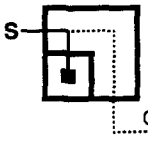
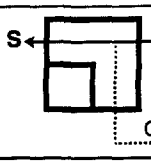
Switch Connection Name	Switch Connection Description	Diagram
Idle	The call connections for the IAP are idle.	
Intercept Subject Suspended	The intercept subject is suspended. No other party is connected. Announcements or tones may be applied toward the intercept subject.	
Intercept Subject Collect	The switch control is collecting digits from the intercept subject. No other party is connected to the intercept subject. Announcements or tones may be applied toward the intercept subject. The call content connection may be logical, rather than physical, provided that the information characterizes the system prompts to the subject and the responses from the subject.	
Intercept Subject Awaiting Answer	The intercept subject is waiting for the other party (A) to answer. The intercept subject may be able to hear call progress tones from the partially cut-through circuit.	

Table 12: Simple Switch Connections **(Sheet 2 of 3)**

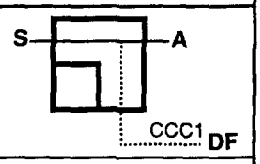
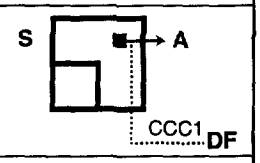
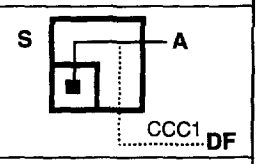
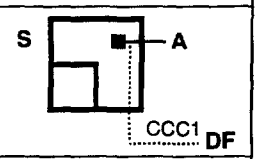
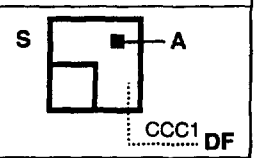
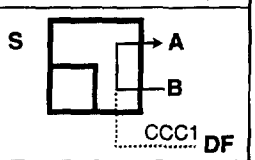
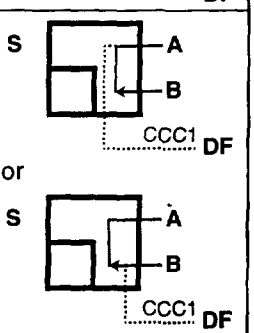
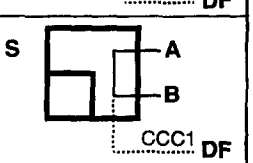
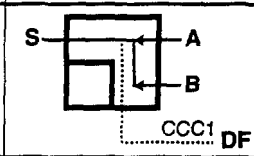
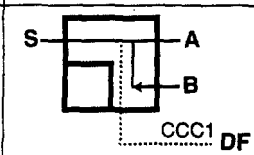
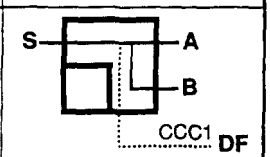
Switch Connection Name	Switch Connection Description	Diagram
Intercept Subject Connected	The intercept subject is connected and fully cut-through to the other party (A) (at least from the switch perspective). If the intercept subject was previously cut-through, this may also be used to indicate a change in parties (i.e., a new party added, an existing party dropped, an existing party split off).	
Other Partial Cut-through	The other party (A) is partially cut-through to allow it to monitor call progress announcements or tones. The intercept subject may be alerting for party (A).	
Other Collect	The other party (A) is fully cut-through to allow it to monitor announcements and tones. Call control monitors in-band signaling tones from the other party (A).	
Other Suspended	The other party (A) is fully cut-through to allow it to monitor announcements or tones.	
Other Held	The other party (A) is placed on hold, but is not monitored.	
Redirection Alerting	A call between a party (A) and the intercept subject is redirected to one or more other parties (B). The call is only partially cut-through to allow party (A) to monitor call progress tones. One or more other parties (B) may be alerting, but none has answered.	
Redirection Await Answer	A call between a party (A) and the intercept subject is answered and redirected to one or more other parties (B). The call is only partially cut-through to the other parties (B) to allow party (A) to monitor call progress tones. One or more other parties (B) may be alerting, but none has answered. Monitored on the A leg, the call has been answered and cut-through.	
Redirection Connected	A call between a party (A) and the intercept subject is redirected to one or more parties (B). The call is fully cut-through to allow party (A) and the other parties (B) to communicate.	

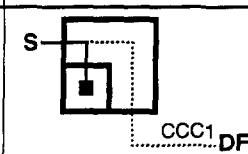
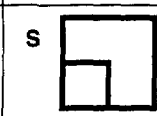
Table 12: Simple Switch Connections **(Sheet 3 of 3)**

Switch Connection Name	Switch Connection Description	Diagram
Multi-Party Awaiting Answer	The intercept subject is attempting a call to party A and one or more other parties (B). The paths are only partially cut-through to allow the intercept subject to monitor call progress announcement and tones. Only the intercept subject leg is monitored.	
Multi-Party Connected and Awaiting Answer	The intercept subject has cut-through a call to party (A) and is attempting a call to one or more parties (B). The paths to the other parties (B) is only partially cut-through to allow the intercept subject to monitor call progress announcement and tones. Only the intercept subject leg is monitored.	
Multi-Party Connected	The intercept subject has cut-through a call to party (A) and one or more other parties (B). Only the intercept subject leg is monitored. The intercept subject with an existing multi-party connection has a change in parties (i.e., one or more parties joining, one or more parties dropped, one or more parties split off).	

D.1 Simple Abandoned Call Attempt

An intercept subject goes off-hook. Without dialing any digits, the intercept subject goes back on-hook.

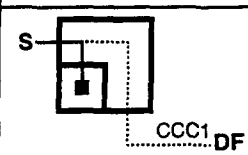
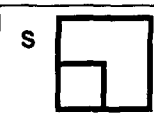
Table 13: Simple Abandoned Call Attempt Scenario

Step	Action	Reported Event	Connection Diagram
1	An intercept subject goes off-hook.	CIAP> CCOpen (CCC1)	
2	Without dialing any digits, the intercept subject goes back on-hook.	IDIAP> Origination (User Input = "") IDIAP> Release CIAP> CCClose (CCC1)	

D.2 Partial Dial Abandon

An intercept subject goes off-hook and dials a few digits (123). The intercept subject goes back on-hook.

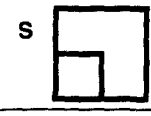
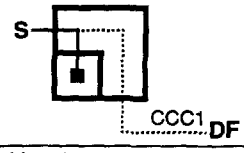
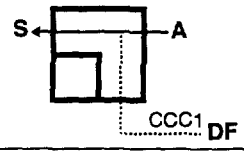
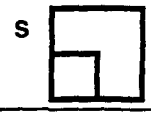
Table 14: Partial Dial Abandon Scenario

Step	Action	Reported Event	Connection Diagram
1	An intercept subject goes off-hook and dials a few digits (123).	CIAP> CCOpen (CCC1)	
2	The intercept subject goes back on-hook.	IDIAP> Origination (User Input = "123") IDIAP> Release CIAP> CCClose (CCC1)	

D.3 Pre-Answer Abandon

An intercept subject goes off-hook and dials Party A at (202) 555-1111. The call is extended to Party A. The intercept subject goes back on-hook before the call is answered.

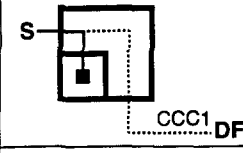
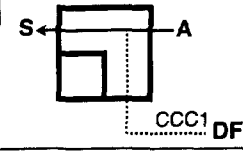
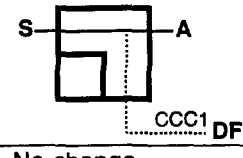
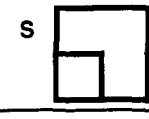
Table 15: Pre-Answer Abandon Scenario

Step	Action	Reported Event	Connection Diagram
1	The call connections for the IAP are idle.		
2	The intercept subject goes off-hook to initiate a call.	CIAP> CCOpen (CCC1)	
3	The intercept subject dials Party A at (202) 555-1111.		No change.
4	The call is extended to Party A.	IDIAP> Origination (User Input="2025551111", Called Party=2025551111)	
5	The intercept subject abandons the call.	IDIAP> Release CIAP> CCClose (CCC1)	

D.4 Simple Outgoing Call

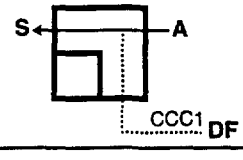
The intercept subject (S) goes off-hook to initiate a call and dials Party A at (202) 555-1111. After the call is completed, the intercept subject dials more digits. Later the intercept subject disconnects to release the call.

Table 16: Simple Outgoing Call Scenario

Step	Action	Reported Event	Connection Diagram
1	The call connections for the IAP are idle.		
2	The intercept subject goes off-hook to initiate a call.	CIAP> CCOpen (CCC1)	
3	The intercept subject dials Party A at (202) 555-1111.		No change.
4	The call is extended to Party A.	IDIAP> Origination (User Input="2025551111", Called Party=2025551111)	
5	Party A answers.	IDIAP> Answer (Unknown)	
6	The intercept subject dials more digits, 1234567.		No change.
7	The intercept subject releases.	IDIAP> Release CIAP> CCClose (CCC1)	

For system using *en bloc*sending (such as ISDN or wireless), steps 2, 3, and 4 may be combined into a single step.

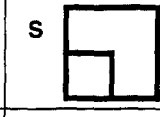
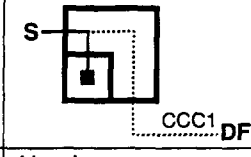
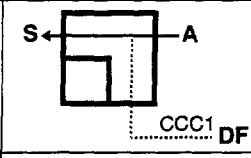
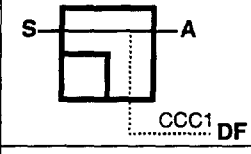
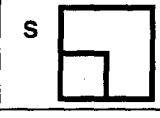
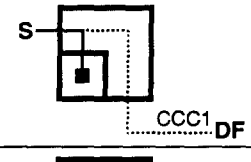
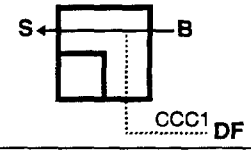
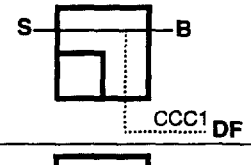
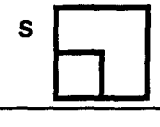
Table 17: Alternate Steps foren bloc Sending

Step	Action	Reported Event	Connection Diagram
2 3 4	The intercept subject initiates a call Party A at (202) 555-1111 using en bloc sending.	CIAP> CCOpen (CCC1) IDIAP> Origination (User Input="2025551111", Called Party=2025551111)	

D.5 Re-Origination

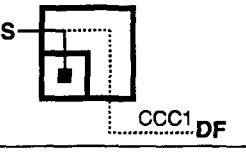
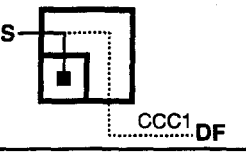
The intercept subject (S) goes off-hook to initiate a call and dials Party A at (202) 555-1111. After the call is completed, Party A hangs up. The intercept subject re-originates a call to Party B at (202) 555-2222. Later the intercept subject disconnects to release the call.

Table 18: Re-origination Call Scenario

Step	Action	Reported Event	Connection Diagram
1	The call connections for the IAP are idle.		
2	The intercept subject goes off-hook to initiate a call.	CIAP> CCOpen (CCC1)	
3	The intercept subject dials Party A at (202) 555-1111.		No change.
4	The call is extended to Party A.	IDIAP> Origination (User Input="2025551111", Called Party=2025551111)	
5	Party A answers.	IDIAP> Answer (Unknown)	
6	Party A disconnects.	IDIAP> Release CIAP> CCClose (CCC1)	
7	The intercept subject initiates another call with re-origination to Party B at (202) 555-2222.	CIAP> CCOpen (CCC1)	
8	The call is extended to Party B.	IDIAP> Origination (User Input="2025552222", Called Party=2025552222)	
9	Party B answers.	IDIAP> Answer (Unknown)	
10	The intercept subject releases.	IDIAP> Release CIAP> CCClose (CCC1)	

Alternatively steps 6 and 7 may be as follows for some switching systems:

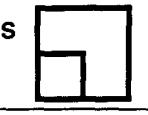
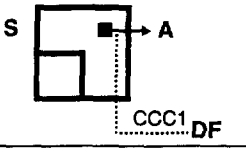
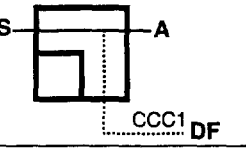
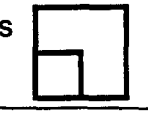
Table 19: Alternate Re-origination Call Scenario Steps

Step	Action	Reported Event	Connection Diagram
6	Party A disconnects.	IDIAP> Release	
7	The intercept subject initiates another call with re-origination.		

D.6 Simple Incoming Call

The intercept subject (S) receives a voice call from Party A at (202) 555-1111. The intercept subject answers the call. The call is released.

Table 20: Simple Incoming Call Scenario

Step	Action	Reported Event	Connection Diagram
1	The call connections for the IAP are idle.		
2	The intercept subject receives a voice call from Party A at (202) 555-1111.	IDIAP> TerminationAttempt (2025551111) CIAP> CCOpen (CCC1)	
3	The intercept subject answers the call.	IDIAP> Answer (Called)	
4	The call is released.	IDIAP> Release CIAP> CCClose (CCC1)	

D.7 Call Waiting and Recall

The intercept subject (S) receives a voice call from Party A at (202) 555-1111. The intercept subject answers the call. Later, a second call arrives to alert the intercept subject from Party B at (202) 555-2222. The intercept subject answers the second call with Call Waiting. The intercept subject toggles back to the original call. The intercept subject ends that call by hanging up causing the held party to recall the intercept subject. The intercept subject answers the call. The second call is released.

Table 21: Call Waiting with Recall Scenario **(Sheet 1 of 2)**

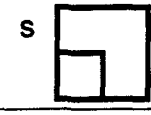
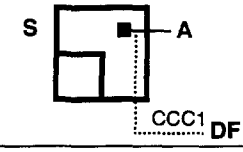
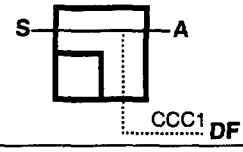
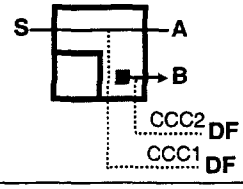
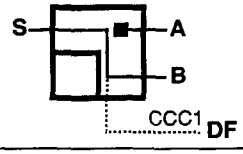
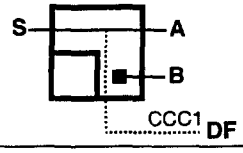
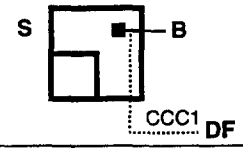
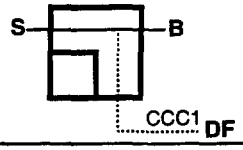
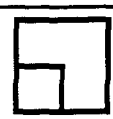
Step	Action	Reported Event	Connection Diagram
1	The call connections for the IAP are idle.		
2	The intercept subject receives a voice call from Party A at (202) 555-1111.	IDIAP> TerminationAttempt (2025551111) CIAP> CCOpen (CCC1)	
3	The intercept subject answers the call.	IDIAP> Answer (Called)	
4	Later, a second call arrives to alert the intercept subject from Party B at (202) 555-2222.	IDIAP> TerminationAttempt (2025552222) CIAP> CCOpen (CCC2)	
5	The intercept subject answers the second call with Call Waiting.	IDIAP> Answer (Called) IDIAP> Change CIAP> CCClose (CCC2)	
6	The intercept subject toggles back to the original call.		
7	The intercept subject ends that call by hanging up causing the held party to recall the intercept subject.	IDIAP> TerminationAttempt (2025552222)	
8	The intercept subject answers the call.	IDIAP> Answer (Called)	

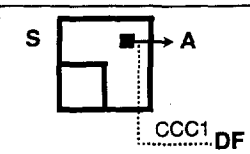
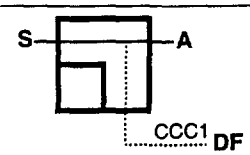
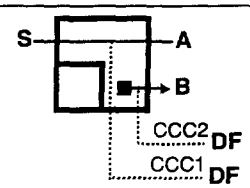
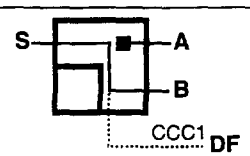
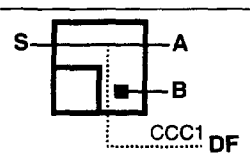
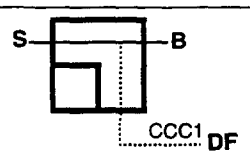
Table 21: Call Waiting with Recall Scenario **(Sheet 2 of 2)**

Step	Action	Reported Event	Connection Diagram
9	The second call is released.	IDIAP> Release CIAP> CCClose (CCC1)	S 

D.8 Call Waiting with Talking Party Disconnect

The intercept subject (S) receives a voice call from Party A at (202) 555-1111. The intercept subject answers the call. Later, a second call leg arrives to alert the intercept subject from Party B at (202) 555-2222. The intercept subject answers the second call leg with Call Waiting. The intercept subject toggles back to the original call. The original caller hangs up causing the held party to be connected to the intercept subject. The intercept subject answers the call. The second call leg is released.

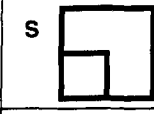
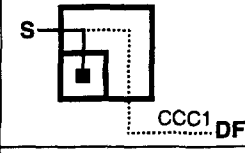
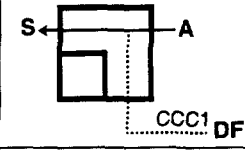
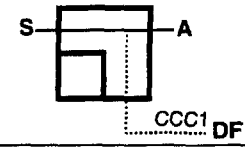
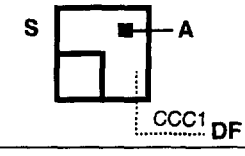
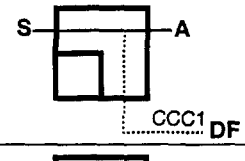
Table 22: Call Waiting with Talking Party Disconnect Scenario

Step	Action	Reported Event	Connection Diagram
1	The call connections for the IAP are idle.		
2	The intercept subject receives a voice call from Party A at (202) 555-1111.	IDIAP> TerminationAttempt (2025551111) CIAP> CCOpen (CCC1)	
3	The intercept subject answers the call.	IDIAP> Answer (Called)	
4	Later, a second call leg arrives to alert the intercept subject from Party B at (202) 555-2222.	IDIAP> TerminationAttempt (2025552222) CIAP> CCOpen (CCC2)	
5	The intercept subject answers the second call leg with Call Waiting.	IDIAP> Answer (Called) IDIAP> Change CIAP> CCClose (CCC2)	
6	The intercept subject toggles back to the original call.		
7	The original caller hangs up causing the held party to be connected to the intercept subject.		
8	The second call leg is released.	IDIAP> Release CIAP> CCClose (CCC1)	

D.9 Call Held and Retrieved

The intercept subject (S) goes off-hook and calls Party A at 555-1111. The called party answers and they converse. The intercept subject puts the call on hold. The intercept subject retrieves the held call. The call is released.

Table 23: Call Held and Retrieved Scenario

Step	Action	Reported Event	Connection Diagram
1	The call connections for the IAP are idle.		
2	The intercept subject goes off-hook and...	CIAP> CCOpen (CCC1)	
3	...calls Party A at 555-1111.	IDIAP> Origination (User Input="5551111", Called Party=2025551111)	
4	The called party answers and they converse.	IDIAP> Answer (Unknown)	
5	The intercept subject puts the call on hold.		
6	The intercept subject retrieves the held call.		
7	The call is released.	IDIAP> Release CIAP> CCClose (CCC1)	

D.10 Three-Way Calling, Plus Call Turned Away

The intercept subject (S) goes off-hook and calls Party A at 555-1111. The called party answers and they converse. The intercept subject invokes Three-Way calling to call Party B at 555-2222. Party B answers. The three parties are joined into a conversation. Another call from Party C at 555-3333 is refused, because the intercept subject is busy. Party B at 555-2222 drops out

of the call, but Party A at 555-1111 remains in the call. The call is released.

Table 24: Three-Way Calling, Plus Call Turned Away Scenario (Sheet 1 of 2)

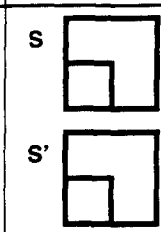
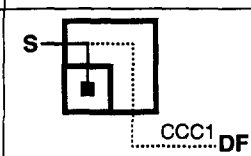
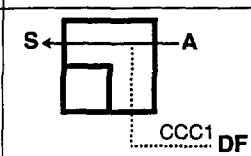
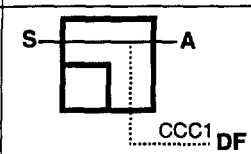
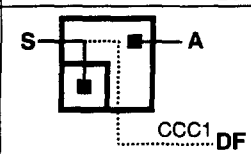
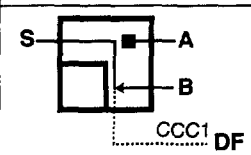
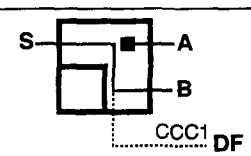
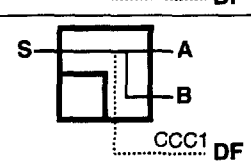
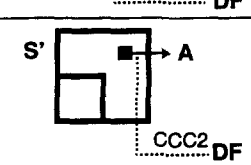
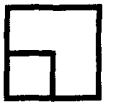
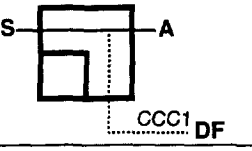
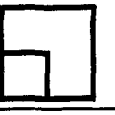
Step	Action	Reported Event	Connection Diagram
1	The call connections for the IAP are idle.		
2	The intercept subject goes off-hook and...	CIAP> CCOpen (CCC1)	
3	...calls Party A at 555-1111.	IDIAP> Origination (User Input="5551111", Called Party=2025551111)	
4	The called party answers and they converse.	IDIAP> Answer (Unknown)	
5	The intercept subject invokes Three-Way calling...		
6	...to call Party B at 555-2222.	IDIAP> Origination (User Input="5552222", Called Party=2025552222)	
7	Party B answers.	IDIAP> Answer (Unknown)	
8	The three parties are joined into a conversation.		
9 *	Another call from Party C 555-3333 is refused, because the intercept subject is busy.	IDIAP> TerminationAttempt (5553333) CIAP> CCOpen (CCC2)	

Table 24: Three-Way Calling, Plus Call Turned Away Scenario (Sheet 2 of 2)

Step	Action	Reported Event	Connection Diagram
10 *	Party C abandons its call attempt.	IDIAP> Release CIAP> CCClose (CCC2)	
11	Party B 555-2222 drops out of the call, but Party A 555-1111 remains in the call.		
12	The call is released.	IDIAP> Release CIAP> CCClose (CCC1)	

* Steps 9 and 10 use a different Call Identity than other steps in this scenario.